CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL. III NO. 1 FEB. 1983 WHOLE № 9

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Published quarterly the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL QUARTERLY is the journal of the Carolina Token & Medal Society. Manuscripts for consideration may be mailed to the Editor. The Quarterly reserves the right to edit or reject any material received.

Membership applications may be received by writing to the Secretary, or the Quarterly. Dues for the Society is $3 and applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

Carolina TAMS
P. O. Box 5651
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Editor - Jerry R. Roughton

Carolina TAMS members get together at *Raleigh Convention*

Inside this issue

Page 3 ------- Convention PHOTOS
Pages 5 & 6 ---- "Some Scarce Canal Zone Tokens"
Page 7 ------- CAR-TAMS Mavericks, an introduction
Page 8 ------- "Sales Tax Tokens"
Pages 9 & 10 --- White Oak Mills, tokens

Editor's Notes

This issue of the QUARTERLY was to be in your hands long before now, please forgive the delay. If any of you were wondering about dues-- well, you'll find an envelope enclosed if yours are due. I would appreciate payment of your dues as soon as possible because things are going to be tight with the $$$ this year. Dues are still $3 which may put a strain on the treasury. Perhaps we can get some suggestions for raising needed cash— write if you have some.

I am beginning the third year of the QUARTERLY with this issue and I am encouraged greatly by the number of articles that have appeared and those that will be published in the near future. I am pleased to say Aubrey Haddock of New Bern, N.C., a close friend and fellow N.C. collector, will be taking care of a new column listing mavericks (read his introduction in this issue). Curtis Judge continues his fine column dealing with general collecting interests. I am encouraged by these positive points. But I am equally dishearten by the many in the membership who do absolutely nothing. You are out there, but you are speechless. True CAR-TAMS is small with just over 50 members as compared to some of the mid-western and northern clubs, but is that any reason not to be an active organization, though we are small in numbers. In short Carolina Token & Medal Society needs YOUR help, not just the members who do help, but you as well. Please SUPPORT Carolina TAMS-- the Society needs you and hopefully you need us.

Members and visitors to this year's convention in Raleigh got the opportunity to hear our very special speaker, John Jay Pittman. Mr. Pittman, a past president of the A.N.A., delievered a two-part talk both on North Carolina's Bechtlers gold and one of his own areas of collecting interest-- U.S. Assay Medals. The medals talk was of special note with Mr. Pittman explaining how he acquired many of his prized assay medals. He had on hand a number of the medals from his own collection which he used to illustrate his talk.

This year the Board elected to present a literary award for contributions to the QUARTERLY. Our president, Don Weiler, presented the award, a copy of Julian's Mint Medals book, to Jerry R. Roughton. (I thank the Board for this unexpected honor and thank Autence Bason for generously donating the book for this year's award.)

Our new president is Richard Walker of Lexington, N.C. he suceeds Don Weiler who served two terms as our president. I wish to thank Don for his fine efforts and hope to have his support on the Board. Russell Southworth ("Russ") our club's Mayflower exhibitor/ enthusiast is our vice-president, who has served on the Board and is serving also as secretary-treasurer for the N.C.N.A. Russ is a hard worker and look forward to his continued help. I (Jerry R. Roughton) continue the secretary-treasurer office hopefully I can keep my energy level going. This year's Board has as its members: Herschel Sutton, Canton, N.C.; Curtis Judge, Greensboro, N.C.; Aubrey T. Haddock, New Bern, N.C. I wish I could have some of our South Carolina members participating, but I realize the distance involved. However, let me hear from you if you would like to serve on the Board.

I still have some of the buttons for the 2nd Annual Convention in Raleigh for sale. They feature an 1890's steel engraved portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh printed on blue stock. If you would like one or more please send $1 for each button plus 20¢ postage for each button. Order from- P.O. Box 5651, Greensboro, NC 27403. Thanks!

Just a few remarks on some special features we have planned for future issues of the QUARTERLY.

- A Special Supplement to the regular issue listing all known North Carolina Food Credit Tokens- prepared by Aubrey Haddock
- A special feature article/listing of CAROLINA COMMUNION TOKENS-- fully illustrated with rarities for known North & South Carolina Communion Tokens.
- Further listings of previously unlisted South Carolina Trade Tokens

CONVENTION

focus on the members

photos by Russ Southworth

Our Special Guest Speaker
John Jay Pittman

Above: Vice-pres.-Autence Bason, Clifford Mishler and some unidentified visitors attend the meeting.

At left; Sec.-treas.-Jerry R. Roughton receives 1982 Carolina TAMS literary award from Pres. Donald Weiler.

Enjoying our talk is right to left-
Eugene Hamlin, Jr.
Aubrey T. Haddock
Robert A. Hoadley
Curtis H. Judge
Dr. Warren A. Lapp
Charles E. Kirtley
Robert L. Whitfiel

SHOW CALENDAR

	26 - 27	Raleigh, Coin & Stamp Show, N.C. State Fairgrounds, Kerr Scott Bldg.
March	5 - 6	Fayetteville, Cumberland County Coin Club Show, Sherton Motor Inn
	5 - 6	Wilmington, N.C., Carolina Stamp Show (possibly coins??) Ramada Inn, 5001 Market Street
	12 - 13	Lexington, N.C., Eagle Coin Club Show, N.C. National Guard Armory
	19 - 20	Tidewater Coin Club's 27th Annual Coin & Stamp-A-Rama, Virginia Beach Pavilion, 3110 Artic Ave, Virginia Beach, Va.
	19 - 20	Charleston, S.C., Carolina Stamp Show (possibly coins??) Sherton Motor Inn, 5981 Rivers Ave at I-26
April	8 - 10	Tennessee State Convention, Chattanooga Choo Choo Convention Center
	8 - 10	Wilmington, N.C., Lower Cape Fear Coin Club, Elks Lodge, Oleander Dr,
	30 - May 1	Winston-Salem, W-S Coin Club Show, Sprague Street Recreation Center

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SATURDAY: 9 AM-6 PM
SUNDAY: 10 AM-5 PM

COMMUNION TOKENS MAY HAVE NEWSLETTER

For those of you who have thought about collecting communion tokens or collect them presently might be interested in the following bit of information.

Autence Bason avid collector/ cataloguer and dealer in all types of communion tokens tells me there is a postive move to help spread the word. Presently there is the suggestion that a Newsletter specfically for the collector of communion tokens be published. The newsletter would be a vehicle for exchanging and sharing information; and would encourage the writing of articles, submitting questions & answers, as well as attributing previously unlisted tokens.

You may write for further information by sending a SASE to:

Autence Bason
P.O. Box 21066
Greensboro, NC 27420

Some Scarce Canal Zone Tokens
by E.E. Hamlin, Jr.

Many people today are aware of the horror formerly attached to that dreaded disease known as Hansen's disease or leprosy. Thus it is understandable that

> "when the American Government took control of the Canal construction in 1904 one of the features which had to be considered in connection with the work was the care and maintenance of lepers. There were eleven of them isolated in a building on the outskirts of the city of Panama and Colon, and in the Canal Zone. Under certain concessions by the Panamanian Government, the Commission took charge of the lepers of the Republic at an agreed per diem payment. Those within the Zone who preferred to return to their native countries outside of the Isthmus, were allowed to do so.The remainder were taken care of and were isolated at one of the unfrequented stations along the line of the Panama railroad. Later there were seventeen of them, eight men, five women and four children, at a colony of their own at Palo Seco, a very beautiful place about six miles from the city of Panama overlooking the bay. They were entirely separated from the city by the bay, the Rio Grande and Farfan rivers. There were no lepers, except those in this asylum, in the Canal Zone.
>
> "This site was selected for the settlement on account of its suitability by boat only. Adjacent thereto was a beach which could be approached by small boats at almost any tide. The ground where the colony was situated was high and healthful, and an abundance of fruit could be had for the picking. A portion of the land had been cleared of trees and brush and the buildings were so located that each of the inmates had a piece of ground which could be used for raising vegetables and chickens. The settlement consisted of eight buildings-- four leper houses, a hospital, a residence for the superintendent of the colony, attendant's quarters and a chapel. There buildings were of frame construction, elevated from the ground by wood posts with space for ventilation beneath, and had galvanized iron roofs with large ventilators. They were constructed in a manner similar to other Commission buildings.
>
> "Provision had been made in the hospital building for the care of both men and women, with quarters for an attendant, and a doctor's office. All the buildings were provided with verandas and the hospital was entirely surrounded with them. Each of the leper houses consisted of four rooms sixteen feet square, arranged in a row, with verandas running the entire length both front and rear. The cooking was done with braziers on the verandas or out of doors, which was an approved and agreeable method of cooking among the poor people generally upon the Isthmus.
>
> "The advantages both to the lepers and to the Commission were obvious in having them in an isolated colony where they were encouraged to cultivate the land and become in a measure self-supporting, with something useful by which to occupy their time." The Canal Record

Many years later a terse comment appeared in the Governor's report of 1919 namely-- "A local coinage has been ordered and will be used in all business by patients (at Palo Seco)." Subsequently in the Governor's report of 1920 we read "A distinctive currency for use at this institution (Palo Seco) only was put into circulation; it has the advantage of preventing purchases of

continued on p.6

liquor from Panama, preventing savings for escape, and does away with the use by the general population of money which has been handled by these lepers."

This currency (or tokens) was in continual use until some time in 1954 although the need for isolation of coins had long since been recognized as unnecessary. The original issue of the tokens was in the amount of $1,800.00 of which some $1,492.75 was destroyed on November 28, 1955. This left approximately $300 worth of Palo Seco tokens which could fall in the hands of collectors. Over the years many tokens had been carried away as souvenirs and others undoubtedly had been lost in normal usage. An interesting aside was the method of destruction and disposition of the tokens. A personal friend witnessed officially the melting of them into a "ball" by a welder. Subsequently this mass was thrown into the channel of the Panama Canal during one of the routine crossings of the ferry boat (Thatcher Ferry).

Of the tokens in the set, the 10¢ denomination is said to be the most scarce.

100 aluminum

25 aluminum

10 aluminum

50 aluminum

5 brass

1 brass

POSTSCRIPT: Auction Note

Dies for the Palo Seco / Canal Zone tokens, manufactured by Quints of Philadelphia, were offered in Paul Cunningham's Exonumia Auction No. 42 (October, 1982) in Lot #895 as follows:

"Canal Zone Palo Seco; five diff. dies, four diff. sizes."

I did not receive a prices realized for this auction, but would imagine these to be quite a unique prize to anyone's collection.

Ed.

CAR-TAMS mavericks

(Editor's note: my thanks to Aubrey who will handle our new Maverick column. Please give him your support by sending him rubbings & descriptions for your mavericks.)

Welcome to the Maverick Column of the Carolina TAMS Quarterly. Jerry and I hope this will be a regular feature, and that the members will participate by sending me descriptions of possible maverick N.C. tokens for attribution and listing in this column.

For those of you new to token collecting, a maverick is a token with only the issuer's name and without a city and state. A few might have the city and no state, but they still should be verified. Two possible explanations for the issuer to order tokens without a location on them, are the savings realized in the die preparation (less letters-less cost), and the very limited area of circulation the tokens would see. An example is the lumber camps located in rural or isolated areas, with the company furnishing the needs of the employees through the commissary.

Attributing these maverick tokens is a very time consuming, but very rewarding task. This is done by hunting for the issuer's name through the towns of a state, in a directory from a probable time that the issuer would have been in business. The directories used could be Dun and/or Bradstreet, City directories, etc. There are also specialized directories in the areas of Textiles, Lumber, Canning, and many others. Another possibility in a period where directories are scarce or do not exist, is the census listings.

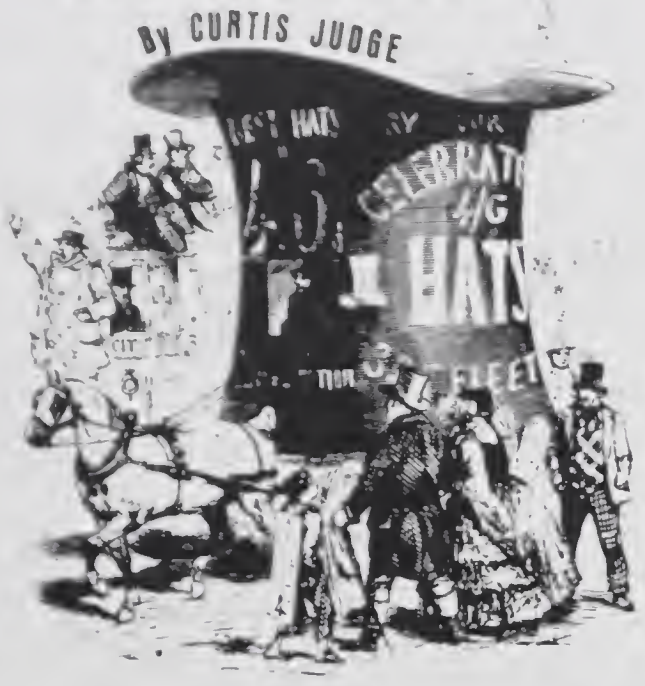
Next issue, we'll list the basic types of maverick tokens, and hopefully have a few new N.C. mavericks to include in this column. Please send a clear rubbing or complete description of your possible N.C. maverick tokens to....

Aubrey T. Haddock
P. O. Box 635
New Bern, N. C. 28560

Also, please include where the token was found, (area of state), and where you think it might be from.

vvvv

JUDGE'S CHOICE



Sales Tax Tokens

Sales taxes can be traced back to every major civilization throughout recorded history. They existed as far back as the early Egyptian levies on the trade of specific commodities such as salt or grain. The Greeks in the 5th century B.C. had a tax on the sale or trading of slaves. When this tax was repealed a series of token like coins were issued. Some countries used tokens in the collecting of taxes on items other than sales. The Russian czars in the 1700's imposed a "beard" tax. A man paid his tax and was given as a receipt a token and those who did not pay were forcibly shaved.

The use of tokens for tax purposes appeared in the United States in early 1933. Several small towns in the state of Illinois were the first issuers. The tax token system came into wide spread usage in 1935 when a total of five states adopted the system. The tokens were for payment of fractional taxes on sales amounting to less than $1.

The need for the token system resulted when incomes were low and the buying power (pre-inflation) of the dollar was high. If the tax rate was 3% the merchant collected 3¢ on each dollar spent. If the purchase was only 10¢ the merchant had to collect a penny tax making the tax rate 10%, or he had to absorb the tax himself. The absence of appropriate national coinage stimulated many states to provide an alternative—tax tokens. The token denomination, usually 1 mill, allowed the states to collect the tax to the nearest 1/10 of a cent.

The tokens were issued by a total of twelve states. A variety of materials were utilized for the manufacture of tokens including brass, copper, aluminum, zinc, plastic, cardboard. Postwar inflation eliminated the need for fractional cent tokens and by 1954 eight of the twelve states abolished their token systems. The last state Oklahoma eliminated its system finally in 1963.

Tax tokens can make a very interesting and inexpensive collection. Many tax tokens are available at 50¢ to $1 each. An excellent catalog of tax tokens was released several years ago by Michael Pfefferkorn and Jerry Schimmel entitled CHITS, CHISELERS AND FUNNY MONEY (1977) and includes detailed descriptions, photographs and pricing information on all known state issued tax tokens.

FOR SALE: Octagonal alum token, 32 mm across flats. PINEHURST INCORPORATED / PINEHURST, / N.C. // GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE Condition abt. unc. $10. Also, 4 diff. Alma Lumber Co. tokens, 10¢ denom. is one of two known $40. Will trade for Panama Canal Zone material preferably. Eugene Hamlin, Jr., P.O. Box 577, Carthage, NC 28327

Sell 10 different transit or 6 different parking or 7 different dog tags for $1.50, postpaid. Joe Studebaker, 2614 Legare St., Beaufort, SC 29902.

WANTED: TRANSPORTATION, AMUSEMENT, AND VIDEO ARCADE TOKENS. WILL BUY OR TRADE HAVE TRANSPORT, AMUSEMENT, GOOD-FORS, COAL, ETC. FOR SALE OR TRADE. LETS SWAP LISTS. Curtis Judge, 2201 Red Forest Rd., Greensboro, NC 27410

WHITE OAK MILLS

STORES ON A CORNER

In 1961 The Greensboro Record featured an article,"Era Buried In Landmark's Rubble," that caught my eye and I filed it for my own interest. I have added bits of information over the years. But it was not until after I bought another token for the White Oak businesses that prompted me to finally decide to use the original article with some added comments in [ ].

(The original article ERA BURIED IN LANDMARK'S RUBBLE by Marvin Sykes appeared in the November 1, 1961 issue.)

"Just as modern-day shopping centers are booming, Greensboro is losing what may have been its first 'modern' shopping center-- a two-building, dozen-unit operation built in 1911 at Fairview and 14th Street[until incorporated within the city limits of Greensboro,N.C. it was known as WHITE OAK, N.C.].

"The big center built by Cone Mills Corp. was an architectural gem in its day, with the 'modern concept' of huge plate glass fronts on the stories, reaching from within 18 inches of the floor to the ceiling.

"An adjacent building, erected in 1910, which housed the operation of the center (the 1911 version of the department store and supermarket and called Proximity Mercantile Co.) will be left standing.

"The building being torn away was erected in 1911 and occupied in 1911 and 1912. It had six store locations covering about a half block. Upstairs was a huge Assembly Hall seating up to 500 persons, also rooms for community meetings, and lodge halls. It was built of brick and steel, reportedly under guidance of Tobe Sullivan, White Oak Mill engineer of the day.

"The structure is in the 2400 block of Fairview Street, just north of the old White Oak Hotel, which, in itself, is something of a landmark in the area.

"From the 14th Street corner southward it housed six stores. At the corner was White Oak Drug Store, with a doctor's office in the rear. The drug store was operated by the Cones for a period, then turned into private ownership and continued many more years.

Struck in brass and 25mm

This small brass "Dime Check" was accepted at The Textile Bank at W O Mills & was G.F. 25¢ on 1st deposit

Next was Textile Bank, which was started in 1913-14 by Julius and Ceasar Cone, and which continued to operate until 1933 when the space was taken by Amos Insurance Agency which remained until earlier this year. The bank grew into what later was Atlantic Bank & Trust Co., which put main office downtown and kept the White Oak unit as branch. With subsequent mergers, the bank produced the old N.C. Bank & Trust Co. which was on Jefferson Square when the bank holiday came in the 1930's."[It is recorded that when the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company liquidated in 1933 its depositors were paid 65.5 percent of their deposits. Cone Mills paid to the depositors of its Textile Branch the difference between the liquidating dividend and the amount of deposit.]

"White Oak Bakery occupied the third site, selling a one-pound loaf of bread at 5 cents, and delivering it to stores in a two-horse wagon. This later became quarters for W.H. King Co. became A.W. Long & Sons, which was liquidated several years ago.

"White Oak Theater, seating around 300, was operated there under managership of W. Houston Hendrix.

"There was a barber shop, beauty shop and pressing club, operated by Will Wicks. A shoeshine boy after school was Lloyd C. Amos, now chairman of county commissioners.

[Located at Fairview near 14th was the White Oak Shoe Shop, its proprietor in the earlier years was Hoyt H. Price.]

This aluminum (19.5mm) token for the White Oak Shoe Shop is "Good For 10¢ In Trade" as well as being "Good On Half Sole and Heel Job".

The $1 denomination is struck in aluminum (35mm) and according to mill information in use probably in 1912.

Built near the main complex of other White Oak businesses on the corner of Summit avenue and 16th street was the WHITE OAK STORE No.2. Managed by George H. Payne for the Mill, it served as a general mercantile store for the employees in the village.

The token shown at the left is in the permanent collection of Cone Mills. It is the only token I have discovered to have "White Oak, N.C." appear on it. It is worth noting that in some directories this Store No.2 was listed as "Denim, N.C." oweing to the fact that Cone Mills makes some of the finest denim fabrics in the world.

I am sure there are other "White Oak" tokens to be found as there are many businesses associated with the complex. There are other tokens known for many of the other mills that the Cones built within the area, such as Revolution Mills, Pomona Mills and Proximity Mills.

DELAWARE VALLEY TOKEN & MEDAL SHOW

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Auction Sat 7 PM by Presidential Coin Co.

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P.O. Box 65 Bellmawr, N.J. 08031	P.O. Box 6601 Phila. Pa 19149
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Carolina TAMS
P. O. Box 5651
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Editor - Jerry R. Roughton

Raleigh Meeting

June 12, 1983

STATE FAIRGROUNDS KERR BLDG. 11:30 AM

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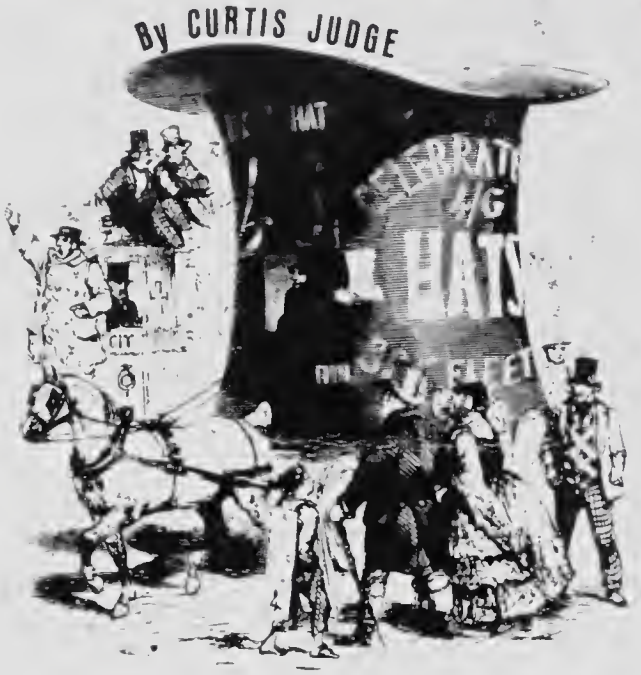
8 ——— CAR-TAMS Mavericks
9 ——— "What, Where, Who?" by Walter Mason
10 ——Two Round Cardboard N.C. Lumber Tokens

VIDEO ARCADE TOKENS

JUDGE'S CHOICE

By CURTIS JUDGE



A token collector can build an inexpensive yet diversified and enjoyable collection of modern video arcade tokens.

These tokens are used in video game machines in place of the U.S. quarters. They are beneficial to arcade owners for these reasons. First, they reduce vandalism and break-ins to equipment because they have no cash value. Second, they increase sales because they are sold in multiples from change machines. The tokens are not redeemable for cash and must be used in the machines to be beneficial. Third, the tokens usually carry advertising for the arcade.

Video tokens can be grouped into two general varieties, the manufacturers stock types and custom designed tokens. The manufacturers stock types are ready inventory items from previously prepared dies. They have designs of eagles, spaceships, video machines, etc on the obverse and "no cash value" or similar wording on the reverse. Custom designs have the owners own logo, design, and wording. These are available at extra cost to the purchaser. Many varied and elaborate designs with city and state designations are available.

(continued on page 9)

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A Short Editorial Paragraph: Lots of lengthy material this issue so there's not a lot of space for me to type write.

PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND OUR GET TOGETHER IN RALEIGH. I KNOW IT'S LATE NOTICE ,BUT TRY TO COME. On tap is an extra special colour slide/talk by Curtis Judge on TRANSPORTATION TOKENS AND THE AMERICAN VECTURIST ASSOCIATION. So all those transportation people plan to come and bring along something to show as well as some trading & selling material.

I am pleased and grateful to Autence for her extra special efforts in getting the material together for part one of this three-part listing of the Communion Tokens of the Carolinas and Virginia. Parts Two & Three will follow in the remaining two issues.

If any members have news or announcements please mail them into the QUARTERLY. We are in need of material, suggestions, ads to keep this journal going. Also any spare $$$ would help. Thanks for your support and especially my personal gratitude to those who continue to help me with the QUARTERLY. Thanks! SEE YOU IN RALEIGH!!!

****

A Note from the President-

Carolina TAMS is growing and flourishing. Several new members have joined the organization in the last few months, one coming from as far away as Alaska.

We are having our next meeting in Raleigh so we hope you can attend. Bring along any items for trading or "show & tell" and invite anyone interested in tokens & medals to come and meet with us.

Best Richard

Vol. III, No. 2 p. 3

A Tentative Listing of The COMMUNION TOKENS of the CAROLINAS & VIRGINIA

by Autence Bason

Communion Tokens are to be found in many private numismatic collections and in most public collections. Possessors of the tokens rarely understand the true significance of their original purpose.

At the Council of Geneva, in 1560, John Calvin, the noted French theologian and reformer, proposed the use of lead tokens to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Table, each person should receive tokens for himself and those of his household who were instructed, and strangers, on giving testimony of their faith should receive tokens. Those who had no tokens should not be admitted to the table.

The request was not granted by the Council at that time and it was not until 1605 that they were used in Geneva. But in France the persecuted Huguenots were using them in 1560. Shortly thereafter the token was in general use in England, Holland, Ireland and Scotland.

Scotland and Presbyterianism has been more closely identified with communion tokens than any other country or sect, but all denominations have used the token at one time. It is known that they were in use in Scotland before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held in Edinburgh on December 20, 1560.

The token was considered a part of the church property as was the communion vessels and the baptistmal font. The number was noted in the session records, also the number given out to members at the preparatory service before Communion Sunday and the number received at the tables on Sunday.

About 1730 immigrants from Scotland and Ireland began arriving in the Carolinas and Virginia, they brought the custom of the token with them. However, the ministers and the tokens did not arrive until much later. In Foote's SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA, he suggest that accustomed to a state church, where the minister was not selected or a salary not paid directly by the parishioners; they simply did not know how to go about calling or supporting a minister. Others lay the blame to the shortage of ministers in the homeland and their reluctance to leave their comfortable homes for a barren and desolate wilderness.

From my research it would seem that when the ministers did arrive they brought their own tokens with them and the molds for making new tokens. This would account for so many churches using the K S and T tokens-- a form of stock token. Later churches had their own designed, such an example would be The First (Scots) Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S.C. struck with the date 1800. What manner of token was used by this church for the odd seventy years of its existence is not known.

Part I NORTH CAROLINA

(Note: all sizes for tokens measured in sixteenths of an inch)

1- BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Aberdeen (Moore county) organized 1790

ob. K. S. (initials for Kirk of Scotland)

re. (blank)

lead square 9 x 9

letters are raised within dog-tooth border
slightly thicker than #2, crudely struck

2- same as last, except

ob. K•S (single dot at center between letters)

re. (blank)

lead square $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$

letters are raised within dog-tooth border
crudely struck

3- ROCKY RIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Cabarrus county) organized 1753

ob. MW (letters in monogram for Rev. Makemie Wilson, pastor)

re. (blank)

lead round 9 dia.

raised letters with a narrow border

Remarks: Rev. Wilson was pastor 1801-31

4- UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Cameron (Moore county) organized 1797

ob. U (initial for Union)

re. (blank)

lead square 8 x 8

raised letters with a saw-tooth border

5- BROWN MARSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Clarkton (Bladen county) organized c.1793

ob. K S

re. (blank)

lead oblong 10 x 12

raised letters with a trace of border
thin lead

6- same as last, except

ob. B.S.T. (initials for Brown Marsh Sacremental Token)

re. (blank)

lead irregular square 8 x 12

beaded border

Remarks: tokens used about 1880. The church is now Clarkton First Presbyterian Church

7- LUMBER BRIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Lumber Bridge (Hoke county)

ob. LB

re. (blank)

lead oblong 8 x 10

raised letters with a trace of a narrow raised border

8- SHARON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Mecklenburg county) organized 1831

ob. S C (initials for Sharon Church)

re. (blank)

lead oblong 9 x 8

raised letters with narrow raised border
mold type token
varieties known, but same design-- see below

#8a upper part of "C" not completely filled; letters noticably smaller

#8b

9- ASHPOLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Robeson county) organized 1796

ob. K S (initials for Kirk of Scotland)

re. (blank)

lead square 12 (both varieties)

two varieties: a. saw-tooth border
b. without saw-tooth border

10- ST. PAUL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH St. Paul (Robeson county) organized 1799

ob. S C (initials for Scots Church)

re. (blank)

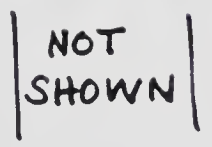
lead square

raised letters within lined square, lines cross in corners, narrow outer border.

varieties known, but same design— see below

#11a edges cut close to the inner lined square, no outside border. Size: approx. 9 x 9

#11 b slightly smaller, edges cut close to inner lined square, no outside border. Size: approx. 8 x 7



#11 c inner lined square with saw-tooth border, raised letters. Size: square 9 x 9

The following is a list of churches in North Carolina believed to have used communion tokens in their service, but no specimens are presently known. The belief of their existence is based upon information derived from actual church documents, or via interviews with individuals associated with a particular church.

1- LONG CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Bessemer City (Gaston county) organized 1780

no specimen personal interview with one of Women's Historians, Montreat, N.C. in 1954.

2- PROVIDENCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Mecklenburg county) organized 1767

no specimen

3- RED BLUFF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Laurinburg (Scotland county) organized 1836

no specimen tokens recorded in the Sessional records that mention tokens being given to the coloured members as late as 1870.

"Red Bluff" now SMYRNA

4- THYATIRA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rowan county) organized 1753

no specimen tokens described in early use by Dr. Lingle in his history of the Thyatira church

CAR-TAMS mavericks

THIS ISSUE, I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO LIST SOME OF THE MORE EASILY RECOGNIZABLE MAVERICK TOKEN REVERSES BY MANUFACTURER. THIS LIST, WHILE FAR FROM BEING COMPLETE, WILL HOPEFULLY SERVE AS A STARTING POINT IN AIDING THOSE WISHING TO RESEARCH THESE TOKENS.

NEXT ISSUE, WE'LL START THE LISTING OF ATTRIBUTED N.C. MAVERICK TOKENS. PLEASE SEND RUBBINGS/DESCRIPTIONS OF POSSIBLE N.C. MAVERICK TOKENS TO...

AUBREY T. HADDOCK
P.O. BOX 635
NEW BERN, N.C. 28560

QUINTS & SONS PHIL. PA. RAYS-LATE 1800's/EARLY 1900's LINES-EARLEY 1900's

INGLE SYSTEM DAYTON, OHIO

PAT 1909 ISSUED 1909/1914 PAT 1914 ISSUED 1914/1920

INGLE-SCHIERLOH/MASTER METAL SCRIPT DAYTON, OHIO

4 REVERSE VARIETIES ISSUED 1920's/1950's

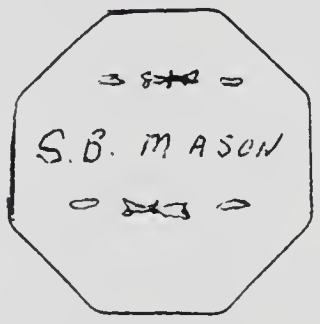
OSBORN REGISTER CO. CINN. OHIO

WHAT, WHERE, WHO? by Walter L. Mason

While going through a bunch of tokens the other day- searching for the rare and elusive pot at the end of the rainbow- came across this this little gem. There is no city or town or even state on the darn thing. This of course makes it a maverick. I reckon I could send it into TAMS and CAROLINA TAMS and somebody would eventually identify it. Chances are it's very common because I've never won a prize in my life and no one has ever given me anything beside the time of day and the weather report- so let's try another way.

This is obviously a merchant's token and good for 25¢ in merchandise. Let's see now- wasn't Dad- he was an engineer. Wasn't Uncle Harry- he worked on a fish boat and then moved up here to be an engineer. Uncle Perry- no-good auto mechanic- finially wento to work for the Government- teaches auto mechanics in Petersburg, Va. Uncle Fred and Uncle Ray Mason died because of World War I. Grand Dad Mason was a fisherman. That takes care of all the ancestors so I started with all the cousins named Mason. Schucks- none of them ever made too much more than me so that ruled out the merchant angle. So much for relatives- at least the ones I know.

By logic this leaves only a couple of possiblities. Noticed again S.B. MASON. Now I've been call names but there's always another letter between the first two. That eliminates me. The other possiblity? Well it says good for 25¢ in merchandise-- could be kin to me after all- Lord knows I've got a bunch of two-bit relatives.



Have fun with your name.

BRASS or BRONZE 23.5 M/M

Walt Mason

VIDEO ARCADE TOKENS continued

Video tokens are usually made from brass in 22, 23 and 25 millimeter diameters. Some arcades use white metal or white metal plated brass types, but these are much less frequent than the brass. Several arcade owners use two varieties, a brass as the main business token, and a white metal as a complimentary token. The white metal are given as inducements for high scores, or when a machine malfunctions.

Many towns have several arcades with different tokens available. Greensboro (N.C.) has seven different varieties. This collecting field is growing by leaps and bounds with many new collectors and ample trading possibilities existing.

RALEIGH COIN & STAMP SHOW 12 & 13 JUNE

MEETING STARTS SOMETIME AROUND 11:30 SAT. MORNING.

BRING ALONG TOKENS, SCRIP — WHAT-HAVE-YOU IT'S MORE FUN THAT WAY.

PANAMA
CANAL ZONE • PANAMA CANAL

E.E. HAMLIN
BOX 577
CARTHAGE, NC
28327

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SOUVENIRS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

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FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

Sell 30 different Transit, or 20 different Dog Tags or Parking for $5.55. Trade above for yours. Joe Studebaker, 2614 Legare St., Beaufort,SC 29902

WANTED TO BUY: GOOD FORS, CAR WASH, SCHOOL LUNCH, FOOD STAMP TOKENS. Michael Weiss Jr., 3 Byrd Street, Exeter, PA. 18643.

Still Buying and Collecting N.C. tokens and N.C. Paper Money since 1958. Robert Payne, Confederate Discount Sales, 3015 N. Main St., High Point, NC 27262

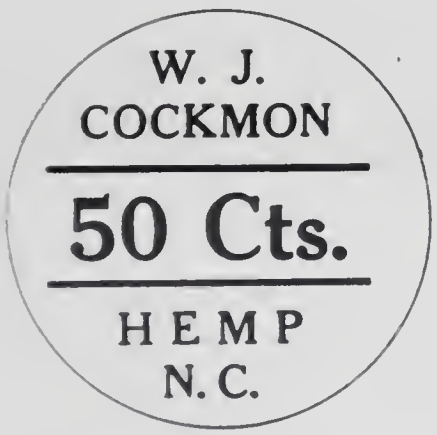
WANTED: TRANSPORTATION, AMUSEMENT, VIDEO ARCADE TOKENS FOR MY COLLECTIONS. HAVE TRANSIT, AMUSEMENT, COAL, VIDEO, FOR TRADE. LETS SWAP LISTS. Curtis Judge, 2201 Red Forest Rd., Greensboro, NC 27410

Collectors of Modern Arcade Amusement Tokens, I have 4 or 5 different from Virginia (with Town & State). Will Trade for some from your area. Page Mann, 484 Catesby Lane, Williamsburg, Va. 23185

I am cataloguing SPORT SCHEDULE TOKENS and would appreciate knowing of any you might have. Thanks! J.W. Baum, 3101 N. Arkansas Ave., Wichita, KS 67204

Buying, Selling and Cataloguing North Carolina tokens. Please write if you have something to offer. Thanks! Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 5651, Greensboro NC 27403

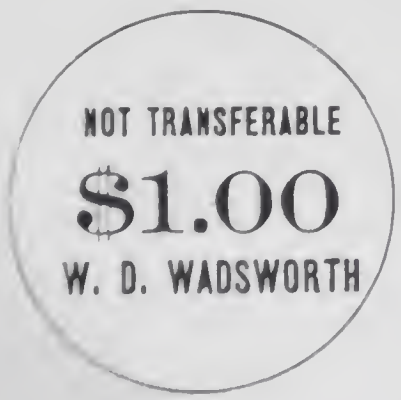
TWO ROUND CARDBOARD N.C. LUMBER TOKENS



W. J. COCKMAN

"HEMP" N.C. is now Robbins located near Carthage, the county seat for Moore County. Cockman operated a saw mill in the early and mid-teens, possibly earlier.

The only known scrip for Cockman is a round cardboard token 38 mm in diameter. It is green with black ink and blank reverse.



W. D. WADSWORTH

Wadsworth is listed in 1916 at Jessup, N.C. (Moore county) east of Carthage near Priest Hill. He operated a saw mill. It is most likely he had operations in other locales much earlier.

His token is also green with black print and has a blank reverse. But is 35mm in diameter.

CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL. III NO. 3 SEPT. 1983 WHOLE № 11

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Carolina TAMS
P. O. Box 5651
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Editor - Jerry R. Roughton

CAR-TAMS 3RD ANNUAL CONVENTION CHARLOTTE OCT. 1, 1983

Inside this issue

FREE ADS page 2

Part 2 - Listing of the Communion Tokens of South Carolina
pages 3 - 8

WHITING MFG. CO. pgs. 9 & 10

Editor's Notes

Hope to see many of you in Charlotte on Saturday the 1st of October for our 3rd get-to-gether for a convention type meeting. Our plans include a speaker that will be confirmed, I hope, by convention time. I believe we will be close enough to South Carolina that we can welcome a good number of our South Carolina members to the meeting. I cannot promise the best in tokens available on the bourse floor, but come anyway and perhaps you can buy or trade for something for your collection from one of the members. I hope all who come will bring your sell and trade material— we can sell and trade within the meeting room. I will have signs posted and the meeting is scheduled for approximately 11:30.

This issue contains the second installment to Autence's Listing of the Communion Tokens of the Carolinas & Virginia. I am most grateful for all the help and time she has donated to me and CAR-TAMS. Thanks! Autence. The Virginia section will be published in next issue-- probably last of November.

A few of the regular columns were deleted this time, but will be returning in the next issue. Reminder: members who have MAVERICKS to report can send our Mavericks Editor, Aubrey Haddock, clean rubbings to be listed in future issues of the QUARTERLY. His address P.O. Box 635, New Bern, NC 28560.

If anyone needs further information regarding the Convention or out of the way information about CAR-TAMS, please write or telephone (919) 294-4439-- if you write, a SASE helps. Thanks!

GEORGIA TOKENS AND MEDALS WANTED. Will buy or trade.
Everitt Bowles, 1036 Washington Ave., Woodstock, GA 30188.

TRADE 20 different Parking- Transit- Dog Tag for same. Sell 50 different Transit for $10.75-- postpaid. Josephy E. Studebaker, Jr, 2614 Legare St., Beaufort, SC 29902.

WANTED. To be informed of any issues of Sport Schedule Tokens for the 1983 Football Season. Better yet, pick-up an extra and let me trade something for it.
J.W. Baum, 3101 N. Arkansas Ave., Wichita, Kansas 67204.

Trade: (North, S.C.) THE / NORTH / BAKERY // GOOD FOR / ONE LOAF / BREAD
alum, octagon 21mm for any of the following: North Carolina tokens I need, South Carolina and Virginia trade tokens- metal or paper scrips.
Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 5651, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Part 2 SOUTH CAROLINA

(Note: all sizes for tokens are measured in sixteenths of an inch)

1- ALCOVIA CHURCH, PRESBYTERY OF HOPEWELL

ob. M
re. (blank)

NOT SHOWN

lead irregular square 9 x 10
Used by Edward Pharr, G.A. Minutes 1825, p. 331.

2- BEERSHEBA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (York county) organized 1769

(A) ob. BS (Beersheba)
re. (blank)

lead round $9\frac{1}{2}$
raised letters

2A

(B) Same, but variety almost octagonal $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 10
ref. Freeland

2B

(C) ob. B (Beersheba)
re. C (Church)

thin lead square with cut corners $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$
letters incused
ref. Freeland

(D) ob. (blank)
re. (blank)

lead square 8 x 8 ref. Freeland 2C

3- BETH SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (York county) organized 1830

ob. BS (Beth Shiloh)
re. (blank)

thin lead square with cut corners 9 x 9 ref. Freeland

4- BLACKSTOCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKSTOCK (Fairfield county) organized 1796

(A) ob. T (Token)
re. (blank)

(Organized as Concord Pres. Church originally) in 1796.

lead irregular shape 6 x 11 raised letter
According to church records in use between 1860-70.

BLACKSTOCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (continued)

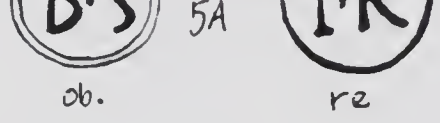
(B) Variety with "T" wider and measuring 7 x 11

4B

5- BLACK RIVER SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(A) ob. B•S (Black River Salem)
re. T•R (Thomas Reece, pastor)

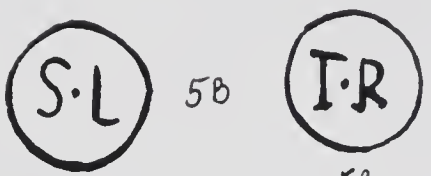
lead round raised letters and border



5A
ob. re

(B) ob. S·L (Black River Salem)
re. T•R (Thomas Reece, pastor)

lead round



5B
ob. re

6- BULLOCK CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SHARON (York county) organized 1769

(A) ob. B (Bullock)
re. C (Creek or Church)

lead, moderately thin square with cut corners 9 x 9, 11 x 11
letters incused

NOT SHOWN

(B) ob. BC (Bullock Creek)
re. (blank)

lead, moderately thin square 8 x 8, 8½ x 9
raised letters, narrow raised border

6A

6B

ref. Freeland

7- CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RICHBURG (Chester county)

ob. T (Token)
re. (blank)

lead, thick upright oblong, rounded corners 6 x 10
rough casting

ref. Freeland

8- DUE WEST ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, DUE WEST (Abbesville county)

(A) ob. D W (Due West)
re. (blank)

lead 8 x 10
enclosed in border of dots, raised letters

Organized before the Revolution. Rev. Peter McMillan first minister.

DUE WEST ASSOC.REF. CHURCH (continued)

(B) ob. (beaded border, otherwise plain)
re. (plain)

lead square 9

NOT SHOWN

(C) same except for size 9 x 10

(D) ob. (blank)
re. (blank)

lead oblong 11 x 9, 10 x 10

NOT SHOWN

9- FIRST (SCOTS) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHARLESTON

ob. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. / (Communion table with chalice & bread)

re. NEE TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. / PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH / (burning bush, center) CHARLESTON, S.C. 1800 (outer rim in very small type)

silver round 18

There were three hundred of these silver tokens made in England and each individually hand engraved. The silver tokens were used by the white members only.

SEE p. 7 FOR ILLUSTRATION

10- FIRST (SCOTS) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHARLESTON

ob. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. / (table with chalice and paten) / PRESBYTERIAN / CHURCH / OF / CHARLESTON S.C. 1800.

re. NEE TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. / (burning bush) / R. LOVETT N.Y.

pewter (tin) round 17 raised letters, rim

There were four hundred of these pewter tokens made by R. Lovett, New York, Civil War die sinker. These tokens were used by the slave members. Only three of these tokens known.

SEE p. 7 FOR ILLUSTRATION

11- FAIRFOREST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JONESVILLE organized 1771

ob. F (Fairforest)
re. (blank)

lead irregular square with cut corners 9 x 8
letters incused

12- GREENVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DONALDS (Abbeville county) organ. 1773

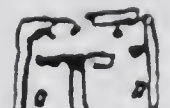
ob. G C (Greenville Church)
re. (blank)

lead oblong $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ (one of the smallest tokens)
raised letters and five raised dots along top border

13- HOPEWELL ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Chester county)

ob. T (Token)

re. (blank)



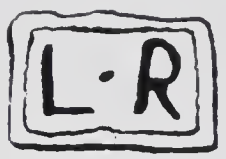
lead (thick) oblong 8 x 9

raised letter within raised border and dots on the four sides.

14- LITTLE RIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KINARDS (Newberry county)

ob. L·R (Little River)

re. (blank)



lead (thick) oblong $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$

raised letters with dot between and raised border

15- MT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Chester county)
(or PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH)

(A) ob. T (Token)

re. (blank)

15A

lead (thick) upright oblong 6 x 9

(B) lead (thick) upright oblong 8 x 11

15B

(C) lead (moderately thick) upright oblong 5 x 11
thin raised letter

15C

It has not been possible to determine which of the two churches these tokens came from. They were found in an out building on a farm "in church neighborhood," and were given to Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, N.C. in 1931.

16- NEW HARMONY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Laurens county) organized 1844

ob. N H (New Harmony)

re. (blank)

lead (thin) upright oblong $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$

raised letters with narrow border

17- NEW HOPE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AVON (Fairfield county) organized 1796

(A) ob. G C S (unidentified initials)

re. (blank)

brass (thin) oblong, cut corners 9 x 6

initials within saw-tooth panel

NEW HOPE PRES. CHURCH (continued)

NOT SHOWN

(B) Variety without cut corners

No pastor with initials "G.C.S." ever served the New Hope Pres. Church.
Its first minister- J. Hemphill.
A token in the Rumbel collection H.F., Montreat, N.C. identified as being from Solen, S.C.

18- SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHARLESTON (Meeting street at Charlotte street)

ob. THE CHASTISEMENT OF OUR PEACE WAS UPON HIM / (replica of church at center) / SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

re. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME / TOKEN / CHARLESTON
(Fancy scroll work encircling "token" on reverse)

pewter round 18
organized 1809

Only one specimen known since their disappearance during the Civil War.

see illustration below

19- SOLEN ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOLEN (now Union Congregation)

ob. G C S

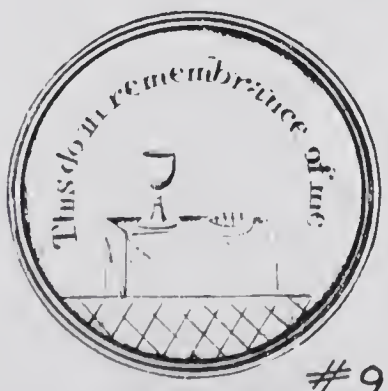
re. (blank)

copper oblong, cut corners 6 x 10
unidentified letters within sunken panel, border

GCS

ob #10

re



ob. #9

re

ob #18

re

The following is a list of churches in South Carolina believed to have used communion tokens in their service, but no specimens are presently known. The belief for their existence is based upon information derived from a variety of sources including a church's own documents, or via interviews with individuals associated with a particular church.

1- BETHEL ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Winnsboro

2- CEDAR SHOALS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Richburg (Chester county)
Organized 1820

3- EDISTO ISLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Edisto Island
Organized 1710

According to Mills: "Tokens were discarded about 1800, though they were distributed among the Negroes as late as 1860."

4- FAIRVIEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Fountain Inn
Organized 1786

5- FISHING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES- UPPER & LOWER Chester
Organized 1760

Tokens used for the Upper & Lower Fishing Creek were reported to have been made of copper.

6- HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH near Florence (Marion county)
(The Hopewell congregation formerly worshipped in the OLD STONE CHURCH)

7- HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Lesslie
Organized 1810

8- INDIANTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Hemingway
Organized 1757

9- TIRZAH (Lancaster) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Lancaster county)
Organized 1804

10- UPPER LONG CANE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Abbeville
Organized 1763

11- WILLINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Willington
Organized 1813

Whiting Mfg. Co.

by Jerry R. Roughton

The WHITING MFG. COMPANY was one of the big lumbering companies to be established in the Western timber lands of North Carolina nearly 75 years ago. The man behind its success was the lumberman-businessman William Scott Whiting. Born in St. Clair, Michigan in 1872, he was to pursue a business career much as his father, described as "one of the pioneers of the great lumber industry" in Michigan.

F.S. Whiting, however, was to choose North Carolina to establish his career in lieu of his home state. In 1890 along with his brother, F.R. Whiting, he came to Hickory, N.C. where they established the Catawba River Lumber Company in Catawba county. He remained in Hickory for just five years where he created an extensive lumber manufacturing business. According to one biographer his operations incurred a legal decision:

> "They floated their logs from Caldwell county down the Johns River into the Catawba River. This led to extensive litigation brought by the county government of Burke, affecting the right of Whitings, or others, to use the streams for that purpose, the outcome of which was a Supreme Court decision defining 'floatable' streams. This decision has remained the law on this subject in North Carolina to the present time [1919]"

After leaving Hickory he and his brother moved to Philadelphia and there organized the Whiting Lumber Company. A year later W.S. Whiting left Philadelphia and settled in Elizabethton in Eastern Tennessee to operate a lumber mill. However, sometime in 1903 he had moved his operations on to Abingdon, Va., where he operated another mill until 1911.

Whiting Mfg. Co.

The virgin forests of Western North Carolina was the next frontier for Whiting to move his operations. Prior to his leaving Abingdon, however, there were already signs of interest in the timber lands in Graham county. In October, 1910 a report from Robbinsville, N.C. (Graham county) to the Asheville Citizen newspaper noted that "nearly all the county seat of Robbinsville," together with practically all the virgin timber lands in Graham County had been bought up by the Whiting Lumber Company. Whiting chose Graham county in order to "develop their extensive operations and carry on their lumber manufacturing enterprise in the future years, it was necessary for them to find a suitable site."

The "suitable" site chosen by Whiting to establish the Whiting Manufacturing Co. was the one in Cheoah Valley near Robbinsville. Here the report says "four or five mountain streams empty into Cheoah River; and here the country opens up and spreads out sufficiently for such an extensive operation."

In retrospect, for me, it must have made quite an impact upon the area considering the size of the purchase by Whiting. It is written that with the "exception of the courthouse, two churches and the property of three or four individuals including two stores, practically all else" was acquired in the purchase. This included some 93,000 acres of timber lands in Graham county, quite a number of which were large and small tracts. Also considering the facts given by the 1910 census for Graham county— the population 4,343 and its area at 332,500— all told, over one-fourth of

county was purchased by one company. The actual purchase price was not made public, but was believed to have been in excess of 1 million dollars.

Whiting moved his headquarters to Asheville, N.C. soon after leaving Abingdon. He is listed simply as W.S. WHITING -Wholesale lumber in Asheville for 1913. The first band saw mill for the Whiting Mfg. Co. was built at Judson in Graham county. Judson's population reported at only 200 in 1913, according to R.G. Dun. Judson served as the main lumber manufacturing operation for Whiting. It is here they manufactured flooring and other finished products. In Robbinsville, less than twenty miles below Judson, a branch was established. Its population recorded at 122 in 1913 and the county seat for Graham. It was here, according to one source, the Whiting Mfg. Co. "influenced logging operations over much of eastern Graham County." This was in part due to their "extended narrow gauge tracks up many of the drainages from Panther Creek to Fox Branch. Welch Cove, the site of the present Fontana Village, was logged during this period of operation."

Though Whiting laid much track for its logging operations, it failed on the other-hand to complete the Graham County Railroad line begun in 1912. When another lumber company came to Graham county in 1924 and set up a large logging and saw milling operation it may have signalled the end. Unfortunately I was unable to find a specific date when the Whiting Mfg. Company closed out its operations. However, it is known by the late 1920's the Bemis Hardwood Company had begun its operations in Graham county. It was this company that would eventually take over most of the holdings of the Whiting Mfg. Company; and its first project was to complete the Graham County Railroad.

As for Mr. Whiting, it is known he resided in Asheville for a period of eight years and in the summer of 1916 moved his family to Shull's Mills in Watauga County, N.C.. Here he built the Boone Fork Lumber Company, a hard wood manufacturing plant that began its operations in January, 1917.

Two different types of tokens are presently catalogued for the Whiting Mfg.Co.

Type 1 has "JUDSON,N.C." appearing with WHITING MANUFACTURING COMPANY along with the manufacturer's imprint below "N.C." reading: WRIGHT CIN.O.

Only known denomination is the 25 round brass 26mm rarity 10

Type 2 has no location given and reads WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. with denomination at center; no manufacturer's imprint.

Only known denominations are the 50 octagonal alum. 32mm rarity 10
100 octagonal alum. 35.5mm rarity 10

It is worth noting that these examples were discovered on a shoreline in the Fontana Dam area and therefore could have been used either at Robbinsville or Judson, or both.

obverse & reverse
same for 50 & 100 denom.

CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL.III NO.4 December '83 WHOLE № 12

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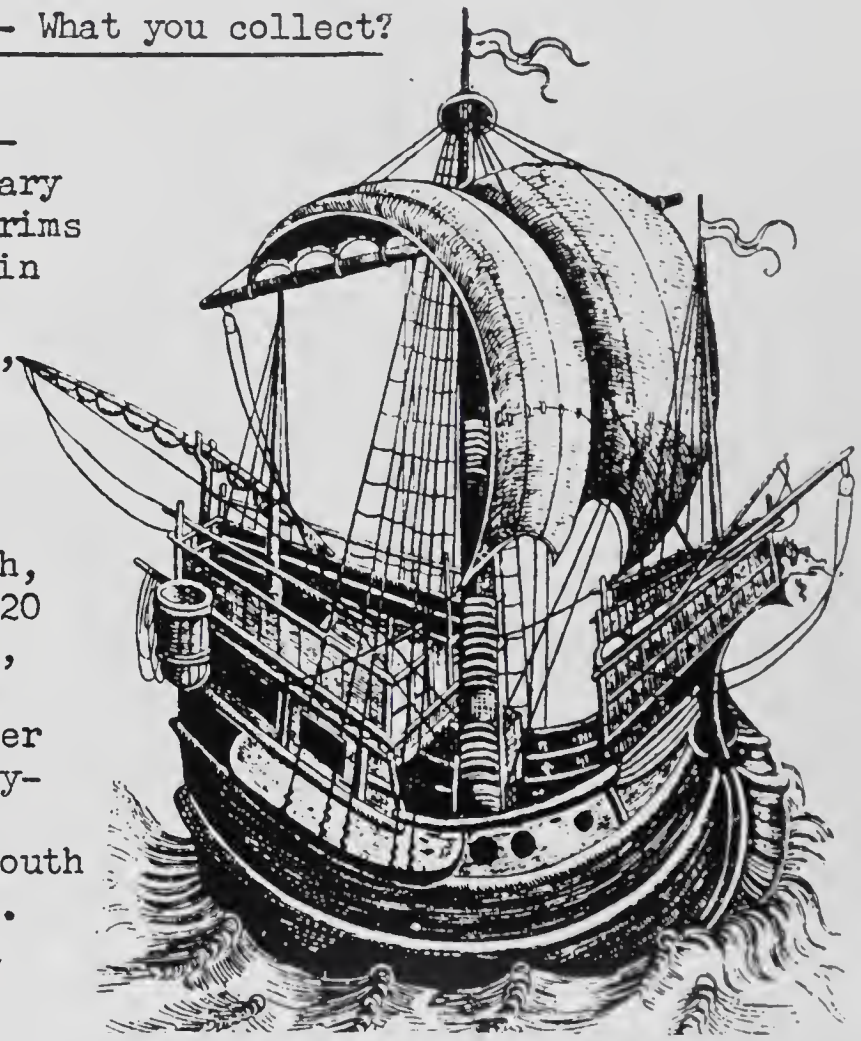
Published quarterly the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL QUARTERLY is the journal of the Carolina Token & Medal Society. Manuscripts for consideration may be mailed to the Editor. The Quarterly reserves the right to edit or reject any material received.

Membership applications may be received by writing to the Secretary, or the Quarterly. Dues for the Society is $3 and applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

Carolina TAMS
P. O. Box 5651
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Editor - Jerry R. Roughton

Question: Why do you collect— What you collect?



Pilgrim and Mayflower Commemorative Medals

by Russell E. Southworth

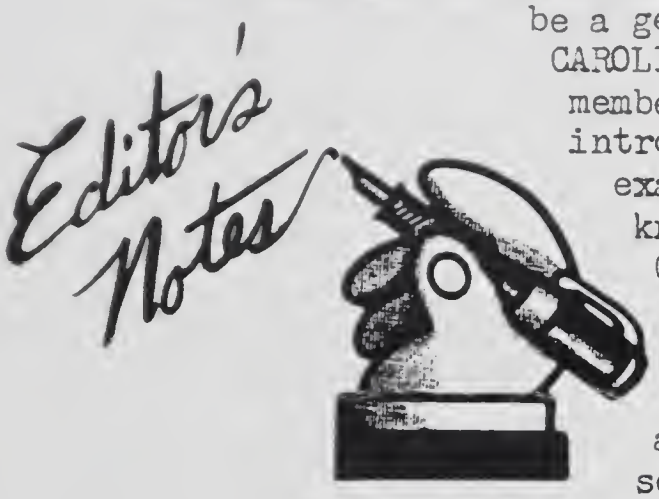
In 1970 America celebrated the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth harbor, Mass. in 1620 following a perilous journey of the wooden ship, the Mayflower, across the Atlantic. These Pilgrims, sometimes called Puritans or Separatists, sailed for the New World from Plymouth, England on September 16,1620 and landed at Provincetown, Mass., at the tip of Cape Cod, on November 21st. After exploring the area, the Mayflower with its passengers finally set anchor in Plymouth harbor on December 26,1620.

I personally became interested in the 1970 celebration as my forebears were among those 102 hearty souls seeking religious freedom. I learned that official medals had been struck by the Robbins Mint for the 350th Anniversary Committee in Plymouth commemorating the historical event. As a novice collector I decided to put together a set of commerative medals on the theme "Pilgrims and the Mayflower" which were minted in various sizes and metals by many private mints located in the U.S., Canada, England and West Germany. These medals were made in sterling and antique silver, pewter or Brittania metal, bronze, brass and etc.

In my search for these commemorative medals I soon learned of earlier medals minted by private mints as far back as 1870, as well as on other occasions since that time, portraying the historical events of those pioneers who founded our nation at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620. My growing number of Pilgrim medals in my collection has given me great personal satisfaction and I continue my search for additional medals.

It's late--right! But here is your last issue for 1983. Too many items clogged the cogwheel and delayed this issue of the QUARTERLY. Thank you,however, for your patience and permitting me my indulgences.

I wish I could say the Charlotte Convention held in October was well attended, but unfortunately only a few die-hards seemed willing to travel the distance. Thanks to those who attended and a special "thanks!" to Autence Bason, who continues to be a generous individual with her time and financial support for CAROLINA TAMS. She very kindly at the last minute provided the members who attended the meeting with a talk giving a general introductory to Communion tokens. She displayed as well many examples from her collectin, many from this region. As you know, if you have been following the last few issues of the QUARTERLY, Autence has very graciously allowed this publication to list her cataloguing of the Communion tokens for North and South Carolina. She and I will be preparing the 3rd installment-- the Virginia Communions very shortly and it will appear in the next issue. We trust all who have seen or read through the material have found it of interest. I am pleased to say we have had some good responses from a few individuals wanting copies. If possible I hope to collect all the material in the three sections and reprint it as a single monograph. The publication will be sold to help raise money for our anemic treasury. I would like to hear from those of you who have suggestions or other legal means by which we can raise needed funds. (No laughs-- please!)



*****IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR DUES FOR THIS YEAR YOU WILL FIND ENCLOSED AN ENVELOPE IN WHICH TO MAIL BACK YOUR DUES.Need I say more---$3 for this Society is not much. Have you had anything printed lately? Thanks for your continued support. Also, we'll not refuse donations of $$$ over and above your regular dues. Bless you!! P.S. for those of you who have donated miscellaneous material in the past we will definitely dispose of the material either by an auction at one of our meetings, or via the QUARTERLY.

I received a letter from an old friend who has just come out of hibernation and joined CAROLINA TAMS at long last--Randy Chambers of Gaffney,S.C.. Randy was the cataloguer for South Carolina merchants tokens long before I started collecting and cataloguing the Northern hemisphere of the Carolinas. He assures me he will be quite active once again with the South Carolina field. He mentioned his desire to start bringing the South Carolina Merchants Tokens listing that appeared in the TAMS Journal up to date. I am counting on him to be very supportive for CAROLINA TAMS in the future and wish to welcome him back to our hobby (remember that word). If you wish to correspond with Randy, his address: P.O. Box 1026, Gaffney, S.C. 29342.

Before I close I wish to past on some comments Dick Grinolds of Minneapolis, MN included under his "RANDOM RAMBLINGS" that appeared in his List EX-27 which I personally found noteworthy.

> "TOKEN SHOWS -- Why is it that almost every new token (and coin) organization sounds like a Garland and Rooney late movie? It invariably seems that their first collective thought is 'Let's put on a show!'. Many seem to think that if they just announce a show both dealers and collectors will automatically attend. Let me tell you it just isn't so. A collector attends in order to add tokens to his collection, to sell duplicates or items not of interest, to trade (<u>if</u> possible), and to see old and new friends. The average collector attending token shows does not have a large

continued on page 10

JUDGE'S CHOICE

By CURTIS JUDGE

HOBO NICKELS

The buffalo nickel is the only U.S. coin commonly refferred to by it's reverse design. It is simplistic in nature with a bison or buffalo on the reverse and an American indian chief on the obverse. The indian and bison have both played a very important part in forming the Western culture of our great country.

This coin has given birth to another interesting and highly collectible sub-culture, that of recarving or engraving the indian head into a different person or image. Every carved nickel is unique and tells its own story from the methods used to create them to the subjects illustrated. The "BO" nickels started to appear about the time the buffalo nickels did in 1913.

The carvers applied their trade for two apparent reasons: 1- use of idle time by the carver, 2- profit from sales of fancy engraved coins. Thousands of hobos carved,whittled, hammered, chiseled,and punched all manner of images on the indian profile;and sometimes the buffalo. Only a few were masters at this trade, most of the carvings are crude at best.

Since all "BO" nickels are individually hand carved, no two are exactly alike. This applies not only to the design, but to the pressures and methods applied while doing the actual carving. Some are no more than superficial scratches, while others are deeply carved or gouged. The surface of the coin is usually "dressed" to remove much of the existing detail by sanding or a carving tool. The design is then carved using tools of all descriptions from a pocketknife to punches, chisels and files.

Collectors of this type of exonumia use several factors to decide how desirable a particular "BO" nickel is. They are: 1- the quality of the carving or etching,is the workmanship well defined and artistically executed. 2- the condition of the coin carved. A nice Bu graded coin with quality carving commands a premium. 3- actual date of the coin. The earlier the date the more desirable. 4- carved or punched, dates by artist. 5- the subject matter of the engravings. Carvings of women, clowns, cartoon characters command a premium over typical hat and bearded characters.

A crudely carved "BO" nickel is worth $1-3. A top quality, finely carved and early dated coin as a "BO" nickel would command as much as $20- $25 to a knowledgable collector.

COIN SHOW CALENDAR

February		
11 & 12	Charleston,SC	Low County Coin Club, Best Western Motel, Hwy. 26
17-19	Charlotte,NC	Charlotte Coin Club, Merchandise Mart
25 & 26	Raleigh, NC	Carolina Coin & Stamp Conventions, Mission Valley Inn
March		
4 & 5	Fayetteville,NC	Cumberland County Coin Club, Sheraton Motor Inn
10 & 11	Florence,SC	Florence Coin Club no location provided--sorry
10 & 11	Lexington,NC	Eagle Coin Club, National Guard Armory
10 & 11	Staunton, Va	Shenandoah Valley Coin Club, Ingelside Hotel
16- 18	Virginia Beach, Va	Tidewater Coin Club, Va. Beach Convention Center

CANAL ZONE COLLECTIBLES

(BRASS METAL CHECKS) Written by E.E. Hamlin,Jr.

When the Panama Canal Zone was established by the 1903 treaty with the brand new Republic of Panama, one of the more curious results was the creation of an identification system for civilians in the Canal Zone unmatched in any organization of that time. This came about because of the desire of the U.S. government to protect its U.S. employees from the predatory practices of the native merchants. Even before the "Forty-Niners" crossed Panama en route to the California gold fields, local tradesmen were notorious for "milking" trans-isthmian traffic for all its worth. Uncle Sam established a chain of hotels and commissaries the use of which was limited to persons holding proper identification. Since cash sales were not permitted in these establishments, qualified personnel had to purchase coupon books (scrip) either by payroll deduction or from cashiers located in these establishments after presentation of their check (the various forms of the scrip will be the subject of a later article-EEH). So from the earliest days of the Isthmian Canal Commission the use of brass "metal checks" continued until August,1938 when still another identification system was introduced. The one exception to the foregoing was the issuance of photo badges for security reasons during World War I (H#Misc-5)

This article will be limited to that era i.e. 1904-1938. (A subsequent article will discuss the various I.D. systems in use after Aug,1938)

Information at the inception of the system is scarce but in August,1905 diamond shaped metal checks were first issued (see H#'s ICC-20&25 two types: large digit and small digit).Effective Jan 19, 1909 notice was given that contract laborers would have to turn in their star checks as they were to be replaced with round checks and would be void after March 1, 1909. (see H#'s 50&55 for round I.C.C. checks).Timekeepers were instructed to collect 50¢ from contract laborers who failed to turn in their star checks. This provision was not applicable to U.S. citizens who wanted to keep their star checks as souvenirs! Concerning the round checks it is known that 180,000 were manufactured, numbered from "1" up. By 1912 about 165,000 had been issued to the various timekeepers. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 were issued to contract men and special laborers, but above that figure they were given out without regard to the gold and silver distinction. Note: gold and silver refers to the rolls of employees-- U.S. citizens were on the Gold roll and basically with some exceptions all other employees were on Silver rolls. At one time Gold rolls employees were paid in gold and Silver roll employees received silver. When the I.C.C. went out of existence in 1914 a new square Panama Canal metal check was issued. (see H# PC-15) The Governor's circular of June 24, 1914 reserved the nos. from one thru 19,999 for gold employees with those higher nos. for use of silver employees. This circular also provided for certain distribution of numbers according to the kind of work performed. Although it is not known to this writer when the various P.R.R. Co. metal checks came into use there is, however, a circular of Jan 6, 1915 entitled "Retirement of

Panama Railroad Brass Checks" signed by the Auditor, Panama Canal which stated that P.R.R. checks would be retired and Panama Canal checks issued in lieu thereof. It went on to say that numbers 15001 to 20000 would be issued to or reserved for future use of Panama Railroad gold employees and nos. 80001 to 100,000 for P.R.R. silver employees. It was also noted that nos. 80001 to 86000 would be for the Balboa agency and 86001 to 92000 for use of the Colon agency. The P.R.R. checks would not be honored for any purpose after Jan 15, 1915. Again a fee or fine of 50¢ was to be paid for checks not turned in. There is some conflicting data regarding the round Panama Canal checks (H# PC-15) it reputedly was put into use in June, 1914. In any case in July, 1918 the framed picture check or photo badge was instituted but not proving practicable, was succeeded in December, 1919 by the octagonal metal check which lasted until August, 1938. (see H# PC-25).

In addition to the five known varieties of P.R.R. checks which are shown, there are AT LEAST two other of private nature. The round one marked serial no. 4159, Panama Construction Co. is believed to have been used by the employees of the R.W. Hebard Construction Company. The round check marked A/138/I.C.C. is possibly a fore runner of the first commercially manufactured checks. The "A" possibly meant "American."

A final note: the only manufacturer associated with the metal checks is the "AM.RY.S.CO.N.Y." possibly "American Railway(Stamp or Supply) Company of New York."

Any reader having knowledge of brass checks additional to or contrary to this article is urged to contact Gene Hamlin, Jr., Box 577, Carthage, N.C. 28327

CANAL ZONE METAL CHECKS

This is to our knowledge the first attempt to systematically list and illustrate the known metal checks used in the Canal Zone. I am most grateful to Gene for writing his article and listing the many checks that are known. In recognition of Gene's efforts I am assigning the checks a Hamlin number for future identification purposes.

I.C.C. / ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION

This crudely made check is believed to be a forerunner of the commercially manufactured checks. It appears to have be flattened with a hammer and the numbers and letter set-in with single punches. The "A" possibly stands for American.

Hamlin # ICC- 10

approx. 46 mm dia. brass

(Note: All lettering & numbers are incuse)

DIAMOND

Rounded tips
Large numbers

H# ICC- 20

38 x 95 mm

Rounded tips
Small numbers

H# ICC-25

38 x 95 mm

Engineering & Construction Department

Pointed tips

H# ICC-40

40 x 65 mm

STAR

"AM.RY.S.CO.NEW YORK" just below hole

Large numbers
Rounded tips

H# ICC- 50

42.5 x 47.5 mm

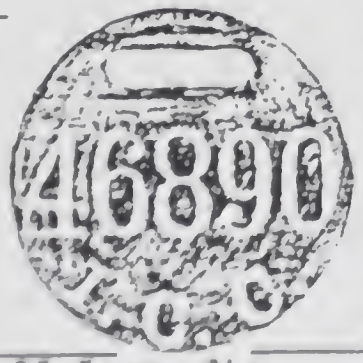
Without mfr.'s imprint

Small numbers
Pointed tips

H# ICC- 55

43 x 51 mm

ROUND



"AM.RY.S.CO.
NEW YORK"

H# ICC- 60

35.5 mm dia.

Variety

Same as H# ICC-15 except nickel or chrome plated and engraved "A.C.VAN BROCKLIN"(above numbers) and "NOV.5 1908" (below numbers.

H# ICC- 60a

P.C. / PANAMA CANAL

H# PC-5

brass 38 x 38.5 mm

H# PC-15

brass 38 mm dia.

H# PC-25

brass 38 x 38 mm

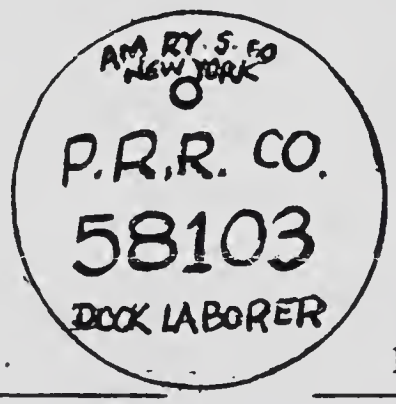
P.R.R. / PANAMA RAIL ROAD CO.

(All three of the rectangular checks are brass and measure 43 x 37 mm)

H# PRR-5

H# PRR- 10

H# PRR-15



H# PRR-40

Info. incomplete

H# PRR-45 39 mm

brass 45 mm dia.

MISCELLANEOUS CHECKS / BADGES

Photo badge circ.
July, 1918 to Dec. 1919

Two types: Gold-hatched
Silver-plain

H# MISC.-5

H# MISC. 10

PANAMA CONSTRUCTION CO.
Believed to have been used by
the R.W. HEBARD Construction Co.

Vol. III, No. 4 p.8

CAR-TAMS mavericks

1

HENRY, N. C.

O. FRANKFORD MERC. CO. INC. THANK YOU 1 WE APPRECIATE YOUR TRADE

R. IN TRADE ONLY 1 I.C.S. T.M.

ROUND BR. 17.5 mm

GENERAL STORE

2

HENRY RIVER, N. C.

O. HENRY RIVER MFG. CO. 1

R. IN TRADE 1 1909 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 17.5 mm

WARPS & YARNS

3

DALLAS, N.C.

O. THE SQUARE DEAL STORE 5 IN TRADE A. R. HOLLAND

R. IN TRADE 5 1909 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 19.5 mm

GENERAL STORE

4

HARVARD, N. C.

O. R. B. BALLEW 10 NON TRANSF.

R. IN TRADE ONLY 10 1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 21 mm

GENERAL STORE

5

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

O. J. W. COLE 25 NON TRANSF.

R. IN TRADE ONLY 25 1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 24 mm

GENERAL STORE

6

LAGRANGE, N. C.

O. E. E. ROUSE & CO. 100 NON TRANSFERABLE

R. IN TRADE ONLY 100 1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 35 mm

GROCERY

PLEASE SEND COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS OF POSSIBLE N.C. MAVERICK TOKENS TO.....

AUBREY T. HADDOCK P. O. BOX 635 NEW BERN, N. C. 28560

7

SAGINAW, N. C.

O. N. P. WEBB
1
GEN. MDSE. ONLY

R. IN TRADE ONLY
1
1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 18 mm

GENERAL STORE

NEW BERN, N. C.

8

O. NATIONAL GRO. CO.
1
Ⓕ

R. IN TRADE
1
1909 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 18 mm

GROCERY

9

BRYSON CITY, N. C.

O. A. J. FRANKLIN
5
Ⓕ

R. IN TRADE
5
1909 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 19.5 mm

GENERAL STORE

LAGRANGE, N. C.

10

O. O. TAYLOR
5
NON TRANSF.

R. IN TRADE ONLY
5
1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 19.5 mm

GROCERY

11

WORTH, N. C.

O. HARDEN MFG. CO.
25
Ⓗ

R. IN TRADE
25
1909 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 24 mm

COTTON GOODS

RALEIGH, N. C.

12

O. HILL E. KING
100
NEAR BLOOMSBURY PARK

R. IN TRADE ONLY
100
1914 INGLE T.M.

ROUND BR. 35 mm

GENERAL STORE

PLEASE SEND COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS OF POSSIBLE N.C. MAVERICK TOKENS TO.....

AUBREY T. HADDOCK P. O. BOX 635 NEW BERN, N. C. 28560

(Grinolds) trading stock of out-of-state tokens so why should he go out of his way to travel three or more states away if all he is going to see are local collectors with local tokens? As I am basically a full time dealer, I travel much more than the average collector and I look for a couple of basics in any show I plan to attend. The first and most important point is security. I carry a healthy inventory when on the road and, like most dealers, I can not afford to lose it. Lack of adequate security negates any thought of attending a particular show. Second, will any potential and current customers be there? Is it well advertised in advance and is it large enough to attract attention from collectors? Third, is it important enough to attract other major dealers? I travel to shows to buy and I do buy a significant amount of material from other dealers; this can make or break an out-of-town trip for me. Other points enter in but I'll touch on them elsewhere. In essence, new organizations should take care and establish their primary purpose first; just because dissenting views are not printed in the organization's bulletin, this does not mean that everything is OK. 'Happy News' shows don't work."

(October, 1983)

Collecting South Carolina Merchants, Parking and Transportation tokens, Medals, Wooden Nickels, Checks, Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip. Contact, Clarence B. Jeffcoat, P.O. Box 4619, Pinopolis, S.C. 29469

NEEDED 1¢ Spencer, N.C. Southern R.R. Y.M.C.A. token to complete my set. Please quote price. Houston Ballard, Rt.2 Box 144, Cleveland, N.C. 27013

JOHNSTON COUNTY, North Carolina (includes towns of Smithfield, Selma,etc.) materials wanted for personal collection. Needed postcards, tokens, all types of exonumia. Please write: Art Andrews, P.O. Box 1193, Smithfield, N.C. 27577

Collecting Tokens & Medals for the Church of Christ, Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, Barton Stone, Alexander Campbell, David Lipscomb. If you have something of interest please contact: Wm.David Mullins, P.O. Box 17571, Nashville, TN 37217

WANTED: Parking- Transit (List World), Dog Tags. Buy/ Sell. Special- 50 different Dog Tags $8.88,postpaid. 20 parking $5.55, or 30 Transit.
Joseph E. Studebaker, Jr. 2614 Legare St., Beaufort, S.C. 29902

The Fifth 1984 Spring
National Collectibles Exposition
Des Plaines, Illinois
March 10 & 11, 1984
Saturday, March 10 — 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Sunday, March 11 — 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
at Ramada / O'Hare Inn
Mannheim & Higgins Roads